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Financial.

VIRGINIA CAROLINA CHEMICAL CO.
NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS.

To the holders of the five per cent. Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Virginia Carolina Chemical Company:

VIRGINIA CAROLINA CHEMICAL COMPANY hereby gives notice that under and pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Agreement, dated October 1, 1902, made between the Virginia Carolina Chemical Company and the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, securing said bonds, it has elected to pay off and redeem the entire issue of said five per cent. collateral trust sinking fund gold bonds now outstanding on the next interest day, to wit, April 1, 1909, at par, with a premium of five per cent. (5%), and accrued interest to said day, and that interest on the said collateral trust bonds shall cease on said day, and that it hereby requires that all said collateral trust bonds outstanding be THEN presented for payment and redemption accordingly, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y., at which time and place the bonds presented will be paid at par, with said premium of five per cent. (5%) and accrued interest.

VIRGINIA CAROLINA CHEMICAL CO.
By S. W. TRAVERS, Treasurer.
Jersey City, N. J. January 19th 1909

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Anti-Trust Legislation
The market letter of February 8 discusses the effect of anti-trust litigation on the market value of securities of our large corporations. A limited number of copies have been reserved for free distribution.
THOMAS GIBSON,
Corn Exchange Bank Building, New York City.

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EUROPE'S MARKETS TO-DAY

MODERATE REACTION IN LONDON, BUT TONE CONTINUES STRONG.

Consols Lose Part of Another Sharp Advance — Continental Bourses Firm—Money Slightly Firmer at London, Continental Exchanges Ease.

[Special Cable Dispatch to The Evening Post.]

LONDON, February 11.—The boom begun on Tuesday continued in to-day's markets, but consols, after adding further to yesterday's sharp advance, closed under the best. The present week's pace downward in money and upward in stocks has been overdone, but the outlook still is better.

Consols closed with a net advance of 3-16 over yesterday, other first class issues also improved. Home rails, Kaffirs, and Tintos nearly all closed higher.

Discounts were 1-16 per cent. higher. On the Continent, rates were unchanged.

Paris exchange on London declined ½ centime to 25 fr. 13½c.; Berlin rate was ¼ pfennig lower at 20m. 80 pfg.

To-day's closing quotations for a series of important London securities were as follows, compared with yesterday's closings and those of a week ago:

	Feb. 11.	Feb. 10.	Feb. 4.
British consols.	84 13-16	84⅝	83⅛
*French rentes..	97.45	97.45	96.85
Japanese 4s. ...	87½	87⅛	86⅛
Russian 4s	85	84½	83⅛
Turkish 4s	94½	94½	93¾
German Imp. 3s..	86½	86	85⅛
Great East. Ry.	64½	64¼	63½
Great West. Ry.	123¾	123½	123⅝
London & North-western Ry ..	137	137	133¼
Southeast. def..	33⅝	32⅛	31⅝
Brit. So. Africa	16s. 4½d.	16s	16s. 3d.
Rand Mines	†8	8⅛	8
Consolidated Gold Fields	5 1-16	4 15-16	4¾
De Beers	12⅛	11⅝	11⅜
Rio Tintos.....	71⅛	70⅞	69⅛

*Paris Bourse price. †Ex-dividend.

[Dispatches to the Associated Press.]

SETTLEMENT CONCLUDED AT LONDON.

LONDON, February 11.—Consols advanced 7-16 to 85 1-16 for money and 85¼ for account, but closed with a reaction of ¼ at 84 13-16 for money and 84⅞ for account. Canadian Pacific closed ⅛ higher at 177¾. Grand Trunk unchanged at 19¾. Anaconda ⅛ higher at £9¾.

Money was in increased demand on the market, and discounts were firmer.

On the Stock Exchange, with the settlement concluded satisfactorily, business for the new account continued unrestricted, and the markets were strong, being helped by the good bank statement. Consols gained on local and Continental investment buying, but declined later on realizations. Foreign bonds, especially the new issues, benefited on Paris support. Kaffirs eased a fraction, but diamond and copper shares finished strong.

American securities, though quiet, shared in the general cheerfulness and exceeded parity in the forenoon. Union Pacific and United States Steel leading, but business was not large, owing to the approaching holiday in the United States. Later New York supported Union Pacific, which strengthened the rest of the list, and the market finished firm.

PRICES FIRM AT PARIS.

PARIS, February 11.—Three per cent. rentes advanced 2½ centimes to 97 fr. 47½c., but later reacted, closing unchanged at 97 fr. 45c. The Bourse was firm.

OUR STOCKS FIRM AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, February 11.—Trading on the Boerse was quiet and prices were irregular. American rails were firm, especially Canadian Pacific.

Foreign Gold Premiums.

LONDON, February 11.—The gold premium at Madrid to-day was 11.30, against 11.25 yesterday; at Lisbon, 21.50, unchanged.

Silver.

Bar silver in London to-day was 1-16 penny lower at 23⅞ pence per ounce. To-day's New York price was ⅛ cent lower at 51¾ cents. Mexican dollars were 44@50.

American Prices in London.

Early quotations of American securities on to-day's London market were generally above yesterday's closing level here. Shortly before the opening of the New York Stock Exchange Erie first preferred was quoted ¾ above parity, Union Pacific common and preferred ¾, Reading and Southern Pacific ¼.

The following table shows London's closings of to-day and yesterday, with New York equivalents, compared with yesterday's New York closings:

	London, Feb 11.	N. Y., equiv.	London, Feb 10.	N. Y., equiv.	Yesterday's N.Y. close.
Amal. Copper ..	79¼	77⅝	78	76⅝	77⅛
Atchison	102⅝	99½	102¼	99⅝	99⅝
Atchison pr ...	104	101⅛	104	101⅛	101⅝
Balt. & Ohio....	111½	108⅜	111⅜	108¼	108¼
Can. Pacific	177¾	172⅞	177¼	172⅜	173⅛
Ches. & Ohio ...	69¼	67⅝	67½	65½	66⅞
Ch. Gt. West....	7¼	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
C., M. & St. Paul	150	145⅜	149	144⅜	145⅜
Den. & Rio Gr..	48½	47⅛	48½	47⅛	47⅜
Den. & R. Gr. pr	91	88⅛	91½	89	88⅜
Erie	32¼	31⅜	31½	30⅝	31⅛
Erie 1st pr	49½	47½	48	47	46
Erie 2d pr	37¼	36⅜	37½	36⅝	36½
Ill. Cent.	145	140⅝	145	140⅜	142½
Louis. & Nash..	127¼	123⅜	126¼	122⅝	124
Mo., K. & T. ..	44½	43⅛	44	43⅝	43
N. Y. Central ..	130½	126⅝	130¼	126⅜	126⅞
Nor. & West. ..	93½	90⅝	93½	90⅝	91½
Ont. & West. ..	49	47⅝	49	47⅛	47⅝
Pennsylvania ...	67⅝	131⅛	67½	130⅝	132
Reading	68	131⅜	67½	130⅜	131⅜
Southern Pacific.	121⅜	117⅝	120⅝	116⅞	118
Southern Ry ..	26⅞	26¼	26¼	25⅝	25⅝
South. Ry. pr...	65½	63⅛	65	63⅛	62⅝
Union Pacific ..	184	178⅝	181¾	176⅜	178
Union Pac. pr...	98⅜	95⅝	98½	95⅝	94⅝
U. S. Steel	55¼	53⅝	53½	51⅞	52⅛
U. S. Steel pr...	*116½	112⅛	117¾	114	113⅛
Wabash	10¾	10	10¼	10	18¾
Wabash pr.	50¾	49	50½	49¼	49⅛

*Ex-dividend.

New York City Bonds Disposed of.

Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. have sold all the $10,000,000 New York city bonds purchased by them on February 3. This makes a total of $20,000,000 of these revenue bonds sold by these firms since the middle of January.

—Bank clearings at thirteen Canadian cities in January were 10 per cent. under that reported in December, but 12.5 per cent. in excess of the total recorded in January last year.

BANKS GAIN $1,217,000.

Currency Flow from Interior Offset by Government Payments.

From to-day's preliminary indications for Saturday's bank statement, it appears that New York banks have gained a moderate amount of cash on the past week's operations. There was received on balance from the interior $4,036,000, but, on the other hand, $2,119,000 was paid on balance to the government on the week's operations, and $700,000 gold was taken for export to Argentina, leaving a net addition to the bank's cash for the week of $1,217,000.

Returns compiled to-day by banks of this city, through which most of the currency shipments are handled, show the following currency movement for the week ending to-day. Received from interior institutions, $5,263,000; shipped direct to interior institutions, $1,227,000; net receipts, $4,036,000, against net receipts of $3,714,000 last week, net receipts $8,039,000 in the week ending January 29, and net receipts of $8,028,000 in the week ending January 22.

Net receipts or shipments for the current week in previous years; in 1908 net receipts $2,900,000; in 1907, net receipts $296,000; in 1906, net receipts $318,000; in 1905, net receipts $355,000; in 1904, net receipts $4,865,000; in 1903, net receipts $636,000; in 1902, net shipments $875,000.

The Sub-Treasury's returns for the week's transactions with New York banks show net receipts by the government, on all accounts, of $26,531,000; net payments by government to banks of $24,412,000, and, therefore, excess payments by banks to government of $2,119,000, against $1,064,000 paid by government to banks last week, $2,316,000 paid by government to banks in this week a year ago, and $138,000 paid by banks to government two years ago.

ENGLISH BANK'S RESERVE UP.

Gain in Gold of $7,600,000, Reduction in Loans of $3,030,000 for Week.

The Bank of England reported to-day an increase for the week in gold coin and bullion holdings of £1,520,915. Proportion of reserve to liabilities is now 49.78 per cent., against 47.38 last week, 48.04 January 28, and 45.97 January 29. The highest percentage thus far in 1908 was 46.72 in the week ending February 11; the lowest, 38.42, on January 7. Other changes reported for the present week are as follows:

Total reserve......	Inc.	£1,777,000
Notes reserved	Inc.	1,672,000
Notes in circulation	Dec.	256,000
Public deposits	Inc.	2,114,000
Other deposits	Dec	1,957,000
Government securities....	Unchanged.	
Other securities	Dec.	608,000

The detailed statement compares as follows with the same week one and two years ago:

	1909.	1908.	1907.
Bullion ..	£38,215,881	£36,034,490	£35,382,551
Reserve ..	25,787,800	28,616,570	28,193,166
Notes res	24,128,600	27,380,655	24,883,030
Reserve to liabilities	49¾	53⅛	50¼
Circulat..	28,877,800	27,865,920	27,639,385
Pub. dep..	10,512,800	16,654,443	11,860,473
Other dep.	41,021,300	38,810,284	40,170,561
Gov. sec ..	14,601,155	14,327,216	15,453,758
Other sec.	29,256,300	28,675,259	28,606,249

The more important items in the Bank of England statement at this date in the past few years compare as follows:

	Bullion.	Reserve.	Other Securities.
1909....	£38,215,881	£25,787,800	£29,256,300
1908....	36,034,496	28,618,570	28,675,259
1907....	35,382,551	28,193,186	28,606,249
1906....	34,105,344	24,491,504	34,325,615
1905....	35,906,773	27,045,038	24,427,700
1904....	34,199,147	24,900,092	24,826,750
1903....	35,123,757	25,170,852	28,984,448

Ratio of Bank of England's reserve at this date in a number of years was:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1909	49¾	1903	49¾
1908	53½	1902	46¾
1907	50¼	1901	49
1906	45⅞	1900	47
1905	55½	1899	45¾
1904	48	1898	46⅛

French Bank Gains Gold, Reduces Loans and Circulation $98,325,000.

The Bank of France, in its weekly statement, published to-day, reports the following changes for the week:

		Francs.
Gold holdings	Inc.	9,725,000
Silver holdings	Dec.	150,000
Notes in circulation	Dec.	184,400,000
General deposits	Inc.	8,950,000
Bills discounted	Dec.	297,225,000
Treasury advances	Dec.	5,550,000

The detailed statement compares:

	1909. Francs.	1908. Francs.	1907. Francs.
Gold ..	3,542,265,500	2,746,220,568	2,643,117,579
Silver ..	885,789,500	904,583,968	934,288,486
Circ'n ..	4,887,375,500	4,852,250,555	4,794,917,005
Gen dep.	782,538,300	873,244,713	611,704,526
Bills di.	797,453,300	1,098,467,478	1,158,045,374
Trea.ad.	232,698,200	160,548,828	193,566,687

The most important items in the Bank of France's return at this date in years prior to 1907 were as follows:

	Gold, Francs.	Silver, Francs.	Circulation, Francs.
1906....	2,848,166,919	1,058,142,835	4,736,460,425
1905....	2,754,211,876	1,103,059,069	4,372,469,400
1904....	2,343,656,333	1,105,640,367	4,305,420,016
1903....	2,516,602,267	1,094,373,533	4,376,841,065

Foreign Exchange.

The market for sterling to-day closed strong, with rates 15 points higher. There was a fair inquiry and little exchanges offered.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, 4.8515@4.8525; demand, 4.8720@4.8725; cables, 4.8745@4.8755. Commercial bills were 4.84 for ninety days and 4.84¼@4.84⅞ for sixty days. Flour bills were 4.84⅛ for sixty days. Grain, 4.83. The supply of grain and cotton bills was fairly good.

Continental bills were as follows: Francs 5.16⅛ plus 1-64@5.16¼ less 1-16 for cables, 5.16⅞ less 3-64@5.16⅞ for sight, and 5.18¾ plus 1-32@5.18¾ for sixty days. Reichsmarks 95⅛ plus 1-64@95 3-16 for cables, 95 1-16 plus 1-64@95⅛ for sight, and 94 5-16 @94 13-16 for sixty days.

Following are posted rates at the leading drawers of foreign exchange:

	Sixty days	Demand.
Sterling	4.86	4.88
Germany, reichsmarks.	94⅞	95¼
France, francs	5.17½	5.15⅝
Switzerland, francs....	5.19⅜	5.15⅛
Holland, guilders	40¼	40⅜
Belgium	5.20	5.16⅞

Treasury Transactions with Banks.

In redemption of checks drawn by depositors of gold at the San Francisco Assay Office, to-day's official records show that the Sub-Treasury paid out yesterday $64,919. Total thus paid since Friday, $684,452, against $374,721 a week ago.

Total payment by government to New York banks for the day, $3,515,000. Payment by banks to government, $5,672,000. Balance on the day's transactions, $2,157,000, paid by banks to government. Total net payment by banks to government since Friday, $2,119,000, against $1,362,000 paid by government to banks for the corresponding period a week ago, and $704,000 paid by government to banks a year ago.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Curb Prices Steady, but Trading Generally Quiet — Mining Stocks the Features.

While prices on the curb were generally maintained, business was light, with mining issues in most demand. Ohio Copper sold at 6 9-16 and 6⅛, Butte Coalition 24⅞ and 25, Boston Copper 14 to 13¾, Miami 14 and 13⅝, Nevada Utah 3 3-16 and 3½, La Rose 8 9-16, Goldfield Consolidated 8 and 8 1-16, Daisy 72 cents to 74 cents, Cobalt Central 48½ cents and 48 cents, Giroux 8⅛ and 8¼, Western Pacific 5s 94 15-16 and 94⅞.

New York City Bonds.

Quotations of the principal outstanding issues of New York city bonds are herewith stated and compared. Accrued interest should be added to the prices quoted:

	To-day's Bid.	To-day's Asked.	Yesterday's Bid.	Yesterday's Asked.
4½s, May, '57, l'chg..	111⅞	112	111¾	112
4½s, Nov., '57, l'chg..	111⅝	113	111¾	112
4½s, May, '17, l'chg..	104	104½	104	104⅛
4s, Nov., '58, l'chg. ..	101⅞	102¼	101⅞	102¼
4s, May, '57, l'chg....	102⅛	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
4s, Nov., '56, reg......	101½	102	101⅛	102
4s, Nov., '36, reg.. ..	100	101⅛	100	101¼
3½s, Nov., '55, l'chg..	91¼	91⅛	91¼	91⅜
3½s, May, '54, coup...	91¼	91⅛	91¼	91⅛
3½s, May, '54, reg ...	91	91⅝	91	91⅜
*6s, Nov., '09, rev....	102⅛	102⅞	102⅛	102⅞
*6s, Nov., '10, rev....	104	104⅛	104	104⅛

*Coupon or registered.

Miscellaneous Markets.

ACTIVE.

	To-day. Bid.	To-day. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
*Am. Steel Fdy. 6s	66	100	66	100
*Am. Steel Fdy db 4s	..	64	..	64
Am. Writing Paper..	2	6½	3	2½
Am. Writ. Pap. pr..	15	17	15	17
Am. Writ. Paper 5s.	82½	83½	83	84
Atl., G. & W. Ind...	5⅞	6½	5⅞	6½
Atl., G. & W. I. pr..	17	20	17	20
Atl., G. & W. Ind. 4s.	60	62	60	63
Bay State Gas	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	1½
Brit. Col. Copper....	7¼	7⅞	7⅛	7⅝
Central Foundry	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
Central Foundry pr..	18	20	18	20
Cent. Foundry 6s....	75	76	75	76
C. S. S. Co. 4s rcts...	17	17½	17	17½
Cons. Arizona	¾	⅞	..	..
Davis-Daly	3¼	3½	3⅛	3⅛
Dolores	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
Douglas Copper	1⅛	2⅛	1⅝	2
Goldfield Florence	3⅞	4	4	4½
Giroux Cons.	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
Guanajuato	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Guggenheim Ex.	178	185	178	185
Havana Tobacco	7⅛	9	7⅛	9
Havana Tobacco pr..	17	20	17	20
Houston Oil	8	9⅛	8	9⅛
Houston Oil pr.	35	49	33	46
International Salt ..	12½	14	12½	14
Internat. Salt 5s....	50	55	50	55
Kerr Lake	8¼	8⅜	8¼	8⅛
Louisville Prop.	50	60	50	60
Manhattan Transit ..	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
McKinley-Darragh ..	⅞	1	⅞	1
Micmac Mines	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Miami Copper	13⅞	14¼	13⅝	13⅞
Mines Co. of Am. ..	¾	1	¾	1
Nat. R'y of Mex. 4½s	91	92	91	92
Ohio Copper	6⅛	6¾	..	..
N. Y. Transit	4½	5	4½	5
Nor. Sec. "stubs"....	125	135	125	135
Otis Elevator	50	52	50	52
Otis Elevator pr. ...	94½	97	94½	97
Precious Metals	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Roy. Bak. Powd. pr..	105	108	105	108
Seaboard Co.	12	15	12	15
Seaboard 1st pr......	35	40	35	40
Seaboard 2d pr.	22	26	23	26
Standard Milling ..	17½	19	17⅝	19
Standard Milling pr.	51½	52	51	52
Stand. Milling 5s ..	84	88	84	86
Tonopah Mining	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
Tonopah Extension..	70	75	61	66
Tri-Bullion	⅛	1	⅞	1
Trinity Copper	15	16	14⅞	16⅛
United Box. & P.....	⅝	1⅛	⅛	1⅛
Unit. Box. & P. pr...	4⅞	6⅛	4⅞	5⅞
United Copper pr...	22½	27	32½	40
Wash Ry. & El. pr.	89	89	87½	89
Yukon Gold	4⅝	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞

*And interest.

Gas Companies.

NEW YORK.

	To-day. Bid.	To-day. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
*Cent. Un. Gas 5s..	98	101	98	101
*Equit. 1st con. 5s.	104	108	104	108
Mutual	125	140	125	140
*N. Amster. G. 1 5s	99½	101	99½	101
*N. Y. & E. R. 5s....	104	108	104	108
*N. Y. & E. R. c. 5s	95	100	95	100
Standard	50	70	50	70
Standard pr.	78	100	75	100
*Standard 1st 5s ...	..	..	103	107

OTHER CITIES.

	To-day. Bid.	To-day. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac.	100½	133	130	132
Am. Lt. & Trac. pr..	100½	101½	100	102
Balt. Cons. 6s	102	102¼	102	102¼
Balt. Cons. 1st 5s....	111	116	111	113
*Binghamton Gas 5s	96	98	96	98
Buffalo Gas	6	8	8	8
Buffalo Gas 5s	61	63	61	63
Chic. Consum. 1 5s.	102	104	102	104
Chic. P. G. & C. c. 5s	119	121	116	121
*Chic. Peo. G. ref. 5s	102	104	102	104
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s.	90	95	90	95
Denver Gas	100½	102	100½	102
*Denver Gas 5s. ..	90½	95	90½	95
*Denv.G. prior lien 6s	100	103	100	106
Indiana Lighting ..	20	22	20	22
*Ind. Lighting 4s....	64	67	64	67
Indianapolis Gas ..	..	30	..	60
*Ind. Gas 1st 5s ..	81	85	81	85
*Jackson Gas 5s ..	86	90	86	90
*Kan. City G. Co. 5s	87	98	87	98
*Mad. (Wis.) 1st 6s.	103	107	103	107
Pat. & Passaic Gas..	75	80	75	80
*Pitts. Con. Gas 5s	85	89	85	89
*St. Joseph Gas 5s ..	83	93	93	86
*St. Paul G. c. m. 6s	101	103	101	103
*South. Lt. & T. 5s.	84	86	84	86
St. Paul Gas 5s....	94	97	94	97
*Syracuse Gas 1st 5s.	101	..	101	..
Syracuse L. & P. 5s	76	74	72	74

*And interest.

Short-Term Notes.

Following are to-day's prices for the principal short-term railway and industrial notes. Date of maturity is given, because of the importance of those dates in computing the value of securities with so near a maturity. All notes mature on the first of the month named, except where the day is otherwise specified; interest is semi-annual on all. Purchasers have to pay, in addition to the prices named below, the interest accrued since the last interest day:

	To-day's prices Bid.	To-day's prices Asked.	Yesterday's prices Bid.	Yesterday's prices Asked.
Am. Cg. A 4s, Ma 15,'11	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
Am. Cl. "B" 4s, Mar. 15,'12	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¾
Am. T. & T. 5s, Jan.,'10	101¼	101⅛	101⅛	101¼
Atl. C. L. 5s, Mar., '10	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
"Big Four" 5s, June,'11	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
Ches. & O. 6s, July, '10	102¾	103¼	102⅝	103⅛
D. & H. 4½s, July, '22	103⅛	103⅝	103¼	103⅛
Int. R. T. 6s, May, '11	103⅛	104	103⅛	104
Int. R. T. 6s, Mar., '10	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
K. C. R. & L. 6s, Sep.,'12	98⅝	99¼	98⅛	99
K. C. So. 5s, April, '12	100	100⅝	100	100⅝
Lack. Steel 6s, Mar.,'09	100	100½	100	100½
Lack. Steel 5s, Mar.,'10	98¾	99½	98½	99½
Louis. & Na. 5s, Mar.,'10	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
Lake Shore 5s, Feb., '10	101⅛	101¼	101⅛	101¼
Mich. Cent. 5s, Feb., '10	101	101¼	101	101¼
M. & St. L. 5s, Feb.,'11	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
N. Y. Cent. 5s, Feb.,'10	101⅛	101⅛	101	101⅛
N.Y.C.Eq.Tr.5s, Nov.,'10	101⅛	101⅛	101¼	101⅛
N.Y.C.Eq.Tr.5s Nov.,'13	102½	103⅛	102⅜	103⅛
N.Y.C.Eq.Tr. 5s, Nov.,'14	103⅝	104⅛	103⅝	104⅛
N.Y.C.Eq.Tr. 6s, Nov.,'16	104⅜	105⅛	104⅝	105⅛
N.Y.C.Eq.Tr. 5s, Nov.,'10	105½	106⅛	105½	106
N.Y.N.H.&H. 5s, Ja. 9,'10	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅝
N.Y.N.H.&H. 6s, Jan 9,'12	102⅛	102¼	102¼	102¼
Nor. & W. 5s, May, '10	101¼	102	101½	102
Pa. R. R. 5s, Mar 15,'10	101⅛	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
South. Ry. 5s, April, '09	100⅛	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝
South. Ry. 5s, Feb., '10	98½	99⅛	98⅛	99⅛
Tidewater 6s, June, '12	102⅝	103⅛	102⅝	103⅛
U.S. Rub. 5s, Sept 15,'09	100⅛	100½	100⅛	100½
Wabash 5s.... May, '09	100⅛	100½	100⅛	100⅛
Westinghouse 6s, Aug.,'10	100⅜	101⅛	100⅝	101
West. T.&T. 6s, May,'09	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛

SALE OF IRON PROPERTIES.

Southern Mining Company Turned Over to Pennsylvania Interests.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., February 11.—A large sale of iron ore properties was consummated here yesterday, when Vance & Henry B. McCormick of Pennsylvania bought the entire holdings of the Eureka Mining and Development Company, the price paid being $180,000 cash. The property consists of two mines and 420 acres of ore lands in Russell County, Ala.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL'S PLAN.

Directors to Arrange Lease with "Soo"—Shareholders to Deposit Stock.

At a meeting of Wisconsin Central directors to-day a committee consisting of Newman Erb, F. N. Prince, M. T. Cox, and J. S. Bache was appointed to take up the question of the proposed ninety-nine-year lease of the Wisconsin Central to the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie. The plan as proposed provides for a guarantee of 4 per cent. on the preferred stock of the Wisconsin Central, for which the holders of the preferred stock must waive their right to vote and participate in any further dividend.

It was stated that the committee will call for a deposit of the preferred stock with a local trust company.

Sugar Stock Transferred at Boston.

The $60,000,000 preferred and common stock of the American Sugar Refining Co. was transferred from the unlisted to the regular list of the Boston Stock Exchange, to-day, according to Wall Street dispatches. The statement filed with the Boston Exchange covered income and balance sheet as of December 28, 1907, the same as did that filed with the New York Exchange.

—Exports of manufactured articles from France in the twelve months of 1908 fell $65,000,000 below 1907.

Engineers.

L.K. COMSTOCK & CO.
Contracting Electrical Engineers.
50 CHURCH STREET
Installed complete Electrical equipment Hudson Terminal Buildings.

Proposals.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE COMPANIA METALURGICA MEXICANA:

The Morton Trust Company, as Trustee under the First Mortgage of the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana, hereby gives notice that, pursuant to Article Third of the said mortgage, it has at its disposal in the Sinking Fund, the sum of Seventy thousand, four hundred and forty-four Dollars and seventy-nine cents ($70,444.79), and it offers to purchase first mortgage bonds of the said company to an amount sufficient to exhaust the said sum, at the lowest price at which said bonds shall be offered for sale, not exceeding One hundred and ten (110) and accrued interest.

Sealed offers endorsed "Offer for Compania Metalurgica Mexicana Bonds," will be received at the office of the Trustee, No. 38 Nassau Street, New York City, until twelve o'clock noon, on Tuesday February 23, 1909, at which hour the offers will be opened.

Dated New York, Jan. 30, 1909.
MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
By H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS for Clothing: Depot Quartermaster's Office, 80 Whitehall St., New York City, February 8, 1909.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., February 23, 1909, and then opened, for furnishing 12,000 yards Bleached Cotton Uniform Cloth, 7,000 Coat Buttons, large, gilt, and 18,000 Coat Buttons, small, gilt. The right is reserved to reject or accept any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Preference will be given to articles of domestic manufacture. Blanks for proposals and all information will be furnished upon application at this office. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Clothing, to be opened February 23, 1909," and addressed to Col. Wm. S. Patten, Depot Quartermaster.

THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY.

In connection with the cancellation of bonds under the terms of the Sinking Fund Clause of its First Mortgage dated March 1st, 1905, this company will receive on or before noon, February 23rd, 1909, sealed offerings in writing on all or any part of $100,000 bonds, with March, 1909, coupon attached. Delivery to be made at the Company's Office, 30 Broad Street, New York City, on March 1st, 1909. Address the undersigned.

J. B. MAXWELL, JR.,
Treasurer.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 10, 1909, and there publicly opened immediately thereafter, for the construction of Pile Revetment at the Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, North Chicago, Ills. Blank forms of proposals and specifications will be furnished and plans may be procured upon application to the Commandant, Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, North Chicago, Ills. J. E. PILLSBURY, Chief of Bureau, February 8, 1909.

Elections and Meetings.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
NOTICE.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., February 10, 1909.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, April 13, 1909, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of receiving the annual report for 1908, electing three directors to succeed a like number whose term of service expires on that date, and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

At said meeting there will be submitted for the purpose of considering and approving, or rejecting, an agreement for the acquisition by The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company of the franchises, corporate property, rights and credits of The Midway and Oakdale Railway Company.

The transfer books will not be closed on account of this meeting.

S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

THE BRITISH-CANADIAN ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.

A Meeting of the Bondholders of the Company will be held at the office of the undersigned in Montreal, on Monday, the 15th day of February next, 1909, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering, and, if deemed advisable, of authorizing the changing of certain of the bonds from denominations of $1,000 to denominations of $500 each; of making all or any of the bonds payable, both as to capital and interest, as presently provided in the said deed of trust, or in sterling at the fixed rate of exchange of $4.86 2-3 per £1 sterling, at the chief office of the Bank of Scotland, in London, England, and of authorizing the execution of a supplementary deed of trust to carry the said suggested changes into effect.

Montreal, 30th January, 1909.
THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee for Bondholders.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Bank Note Company will be held at its office, 70 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., on Thursday, the 25th day of February, 1909, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a board of trustees for the ensuing year and transacting such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting, including the consideration and approval of the proceedings of the board of trustees during the past year.

New York, February 3, 1909.
GEO. H. DANFORTH, Secretary.

NEW YORK SUBURBS COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of New York Suburbs Company for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, 315 Madison Avenue, New York City, on the 12th day of February, 1909, at 9 o'clock A. M.

February 12th being a legal holiday, it is proposed to adjourn the meeting until Thursday, February 25th, 1909, at 9 o'clock P. M.

JOHN H. STORER, Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Dey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on Thursday, February 25th, 1909, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

D. J. CARSON, Secretary.
February 11, 1909.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Business Opportunity Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. One Union Square, New York City, at 11 A. M. Tuesday, February 16th, 1909, for the purpose of endorsing the resolution passed by the board of directors at a meeting held January 15th, 1909, to dissolve the corporation.

H. WILMERDING BIDDLE, Secretary.
January 22nd, 1909.

AT A MEETING of the Trustees of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, held on Tuesday, February 2nd, 1909, Paul Tuckerman was unanimously nominated to fill a vacancy in the Board.

New York, February 3rd, 1909.
GEORGE M. CORNING, Secretary.

Financial.

The new President of Harvard has said: "The working capital of men or nations consists of the accumulation of principles which they have proved and no longer question."

The LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.

is the only Mortgage Company in New York which has adopted the principles of mortgage lending proved to be sound by 150 years of experience.

Send for Annual Report.

59 Liberty Street, New York.
186 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

Bank Reports.

[No. 29.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business, February 5th, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts....		$75,848,852 64
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.		469 77
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		6,887,000 00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		410,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand		316,770 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds........		17,437 40
Bonds, securities, etc..........		62,030,133 56
Banking house		1,600,000 00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	$1,296,412 40	
Due from State banks and bankers	176,354 52	
Checks and other cash items	66,664 55	
Exchanges for Clearing House	14,807,286 33	
Notes of other national banks ..	3,186 00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	186 73	
Lawful money reserved in bank, viz.: Specie	28,590,460 65	
Legal-tender notes.	1,021,304 00	
		45,812,448 21
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		344,350 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		317,000 40
Total		$184,593,000 08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in..		$10,000,000 00
Surplus fund		15,000,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		8,868,580 30
National banknotes outstanding....		6,812,000 00
Due to other national banks	$33,708,185 23	
Due to State banks and bankers	1,755,313 80	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	31,167,312 26	
Dividends unpaid ..	1,600 75	
Individual deposits subject to check..	74,010,753 26	
Demand certificates of deposit	259,336 32	
Certified checks	5,595,042 50	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,570,477 17	
		148,068,110 68
United States deposits		364,400 00
Bonds borrowed		1,042,000 00
Total		$184,593,000 08

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, C. D. BACKUS, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. D. BACKUS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of February, 1909.

THOS. T. GRACE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
GEO. F. BAKER,
A. BARTON HEPBURN, } Directors.
A. C. JAMES,

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 5, 1909:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts..		$62,000,207 22
Overdrafts, secured		70
U. S. bonds to secure circulation..		2,610,000 00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		56,145 00
U. S. bonds on hand.		985,500 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		154,910 87
Bonds, securities, etc.		17,861,033 38
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	$2,525,731 48	
Due from State banks and bankers	1,437,891 68	
Checks and other cash items	214,026 30	
Exchanges for Clearing House	8,265,760 58	
Notes of other national banks ...	4,000 00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	1,707 03	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie	19,020,134 20	
Legal-tender notes	3,370,758 00	
		35,468,411 38
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation).		125,500 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		173,000 00
Total		$110,333,617 53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in..........		$5,000,000 00
Surplus fund		5,000,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		981,026 47
National banknotes outstanding....		2,510,000 00
Due to other national banks	$41,425,416 17	
Due to State banks and bankers	11,723,230 94	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	21,894,861 80	
Individual deposits subject to check..	21,184,888 84	
Demand certificates of deposits	2,705,033 02	
Certified checks	2,163,815 66	
Cashier's checks outstanding	5,241,741 67	
		106,842,001 00
United States deposits..............		50,000 00
Total		$110,333,617 03

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, SAMUEL H. MILLER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL H. MILLER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this eleventh day of February, 1909.

FRED L. BATES,
Notary Public in Kings County, N. Y.
Certificate filed in N. Y. County.

Correct—Attest:
JAS. J. HILL,
FRANCIS L. HINE, } Directors.
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,

[No. 1393.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Bank of New York

NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, February 5th, 1909:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$14,572,336 84
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		157 93
U. S. bonds to secure circulation..		1,500,000 00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		59,360 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		37,000 00
Bonds, securities, etc		4,341,471 18
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		250,000 00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		970,294 22
Due from State banks and bankers.		537,602 82
Checks and other cash items ...		72,578 18
Exchanges for Clearing House ...		10,060,260 74
Notes of other national banks		2,245 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		100 87
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie	$3,068,254 40	
Legal-tender notes.	1,134,332 00	
		4,202,586 40
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation) ...		75,000 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		18,500 00
Total		$36,400,507 83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000 00
Surplus fund	2,500,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	805,587 24
National banknotes outstanding	1,485,597 50
Due to other national banks ..	8,113,224 54
Due to State banks and bankers ..	1,107,134 70
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,508,025 15
Dividends unpaid	1,063 00
Individual deposits subject to check	11,617,109 22
Demand certificates of deposit	237,008 62
Certified checks	6,270,008 63
Cashier's checks outstanding	313,056 04
United States deposits	50,000 00
Total	$36,400,507 83

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of February, 1909.

[Seal.] HANSON C. GIBSON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
ANSON W. HARD,
A. A. RAVEN, } Directors.
WM. A. READ,

Bank Reports.

[No. 1461.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK,

at New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, February 5, 1909:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts ...		$187,125,343 87
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.		2,085 51
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		3,033,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		250,000 00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		578,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand...		1,223,200 00
U. S. bond account...		1,850,500 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds ..		1,422 84
Bonds, securities, etc.		31,846,218 35
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		4,807,201 87
Other real estate owned........		1,000,000 00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		5,126,052 52
Due from State banks and bankers.		654,099 95
Checks and other cash items		829,395 80
Exchanges for Clearing House.....		58,992,860 47
Notes of other national banks.. ..		681,050 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		408 11
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie	$44,270,280 00	
Legal-tender notes	9,300,000 00	
		53,675,280 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation).		151,672 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund....		523,566 88
Total		$500,181,270 00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$25,000,000 00
Surplus fund		24,000,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		2,218,197 85
National banknotes outstanding....		3,033,497 60
Due to other national banks	$52,559,758 58	
Due to State banks and bankers	10,387,044 44	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	44,610,520 84	
Provident reserve fund	28,000 00	
Dividends unpaid	780 00	
Individual deposits subject to check	102,658,446 53	
Demand certificates of deposit	2,106,528 19	
Foreign government funds	2,583,520 02	
Certified checks.. ..	18,664,565 41	
Cashier's checks outstanding	5,137,558 82	
United States deposits	780,684 45	
		240,4[illegible]
Bonds borrowed		5,8[illegible]
Reserved for taxes........		[illegible]
Total		$500,1[illegible]

State of New York, County of New York, [illegible]

I, ARTHUR KAVANAGH, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. KAVANAGH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this [illegible] day of February, 1909.

EDWIN F. COREY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
EDWIN S. MARSTON,
MOSES TAYLOR, } Directors.
JAMES H. POST,

[No. 4045.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 5th, 1909:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$12,833,894 87
U. S. bonds to secure circulation .		1,000,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		100,000 00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		21,000 00
Bonds, securities, etc		2,517,420 00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		1,029,907 05
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies and savings banks		138,334 48
Checks and other cash items	$88,824 53	
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,636,179 48	
Notes of other national banks	26,325 00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	1,683 01	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie	3,180,522 00	
Legal-tender notes.	460,676 00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	50,000 00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	60,493 74	
		6,734,411 24
Total		$24,183,997 16

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund		1,500,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,005,228 45
National banknotes outstanding ..		988,400 00
Due to other national banks	$6,472,504 60	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	633,160 68	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	3,983,620 11	
Individual deposits subject to check...	8,864,238 06	
Demand certificates of deposit	13,388 77	
Certified checks	816,845 04	
Cashier's checks outstanding	83,045 68	
United States deposits	50,000 00	
		18,630,268 64
Bonds borrowed		50,000 00
Total		$24,183,997 16

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, CHARLES W. RIECKS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES W. RIECKS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of February, 1909.

H. M. CLEAVES, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
GEO. F. BAKER,
H. P. DAVISON, } Directors.
FRED'K B. SCHENCK.

[No. 1409.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK,

of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 5, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$27,844,672 29
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.		239 80
U. S. bonds to secure circulation ..		50,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		250,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand		98,000 00
Premium on U. S. bonds		242 21
Bonds, securities, etc.		1,441,501 33
Banking house		594,108 94
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		2,140,258 30
Due from State banks and bankers		307,408 68
Checks and other cash items		252,018 89
Exchanges for Clearing House		8,777,114 25
Notes of other national banks ..		21,000 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		7,860 60
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie	$5,145,287 00	
Legal-tender notes.	2,333,655 00	
		7,480,342 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		2,500 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		250,824 00
Total		$48,618,108 18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$3,000,000 00
Surplus fund		5,000,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		847,001 00
National banknotes outstanding ..		47,000 00
State banknotes outstanding		10,838 00
Due to other national banks	$4,874,101 01	
Due to State banks and bankers .. .	1,546,110 09	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,361,808 16	
Dividends unpaid .	125 00	
Individual deposits subject to check .	25,878,282 65	
Demand certificates of deposit	66,468 10	
Certified checks . ..	817,750 41	
Cashier's checks outstanding	42,856 60	
United States deposits	250,000 00	
		34,663,268 18
Total		$48,618,108 18

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of February, 1909.

EDWD. P. BROWN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
FREDERIC W. STEVENS,
A. D. JUILLIARD, } Directors.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,

Dividends and Interest.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY.
111 Broadway.

The sixty-ninth quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of National Lead Company will be paid March 15, 1909, to stockholders of record February 19, 1909. Transfer books for Preferred Stock will close February 19, 1909, and remain closed until February 25, 1909. By order of Board of Directors.

FRED R. FORTMEYER, Assistant Treasurer.

KINGS COUNTY ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.
February 11th, 1909.

The Board of Directors, at a meeting held February 8th, declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable March 1st, 1909, to stockholders of record February 18th, 1909.

The transfer books close February 18th, at 3:00 P. M., and reopen March 1st, at 10:00 A. M.

P. R. ATKINSON, Treasurer.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.
25 Broad Street, New York, February 1, 1909.

A dividend of one per cent. (1%) has been declared on the common stock of this company, payable March 1st, 1909, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., February 23, 1909.

JAMES L. MORGAN, Treasurer.

WASHINGTON ON MARCH 4

INAUGURATION CEREMONIES AND THEIR VICISSITUDES.

Sightseers Warned of Treacherous Weather and Attendant Danger to Health—Precision of Arrangements—Shield for President Taft—Canard About Inaugural Ball Aides.

[Special Correspondence of The Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, February 10.—Just before the inauguration time every four years the people of Washington take it on themselves with all emphasis to urge Congress to take the action which ultimately would lead to the change of the date of the oath-taking of the President and Vice-President-elect from March 4 to April 30. In a sense, the people of this city have more at stake in this matter than has anybody else, excepting the President who is to be sworn into office, and the visitors who come to this city in early March to witness the parade and the ceremonies, and possibly to contract pneumonia.

Within the last week Washington has had heavy rain storms, heavy snows, extremely cold weather, and unseasonably warm weather. There have been dark clouds and brilliant sunshine alternately. Washington [illegible] in February and in March is a [illegible] of greater chance than the drawings [illegible]tery.

[illegible]-seeing stands, bigger than any ever erected along the line of Pennsylvania Avenue, are now in course of con[struc]tion. It matters little what the wea[ther] nature of inauguration day may be, [th]ousands upon thousands of persons will sit in the open, uncovered save by their clothing, to see the soldiers and the civilians march by. Even if the day be warm and bright for the season, there is something in the March air on this parallel that strikes in, and the result is cold and discomfort, and frequently something worse.

AFTERMATH OF ILLNESS AND DEATH.

Few people ever hear of the deaths from lung troubles among the visitors to Washington that are directly traceable to exposure on inauguration day. The visitors scatter to their homes, and the district's health officials know nothing about what happens to them as the aftermath of outdoor sight-seeing on a chill spring day. The health officials, however, do know about the deaths that take place here, and there are enough of them to give point and reason to the argument for the advancing of the inauguration ceremonies until late April.

Four years ago the press generally stated that Mr. Roosevelt's luck was in the ascendant, as usual, and that the bright sunlight of inauguration day was just what might have been expected. The sunlight, however, was somewhat deceitful. People who sat in the sun shed their wraps, and some of them afterward were sorry for it. Senator Bate of Tennessee caught a cold, resulting in his death in a few days. The President stood bare-headed on the east portico of the Capitol and delivered his speech, and caught never a cold, but Mr. Roosevelt is strenuous, and apparently sickness-proof.

Possibly it may seem ungracious, in view of the fact that thousands of people come to Washington next month, to call attention to the fact that March weather in the capital city is fickle, and on occasion destructive. The excuse is the plea that it is just as well to tell people who are coming here to come prepared. The prevention in heavy overcoats is worth several pounds of quinine cure.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE WITH PRECISION.

The residents of the capital city certainly deserve credit for their work in preparing for the inauguration day ceremonies. It has been the custom to smile at the size of the various committees which the city appoints to look after this thing and that thing, but every member of every committee has his work to do and does it. There is a great amount of detail to be worked out. The inaugural ceremonies are multiplex. The parade is the least of them, and as this feature is prepared for and cared for by trained military men, there is little worry on the part of the civilians lest anything should happen.

Four years ago, Gen. Chaffee put the parade through to the minute, and there was no halt in the proceedings from the moment that the President took his place in the reviewing stand until the last of the militiamen had swung by in platoon or company front. Another trained soldier is in command of the marching troops and civilians this year, Gen. J. Franklin Bell, chief of the general staff, and there is no reason to believe that he will not conduct things with the clock-like precision of four years ago.

President-elect Taft will make his inaugural address in the open as is the custom, but a proper regard for the health of the new Chief Magistrate had led the inauguration managers to enclose a part of the reviewing stand from which Mr. Taft will see the military and civilian bodies pass by in close order. The little box-like room, in which the President, and with him the Vice-President, will stand for several hours, is fitted with a glass front and sides, and the populace, therefore, will have a full view of its chosen officials.

BALL AIDES NOT SELECTED AS BEAU BRUMMELS

There is promise that there will be some little discomfort and possibly discomfiture for the inaugural ball aides who have been named by the United States Senators to represent the various States of the Union. It was given out, altogether mischievously probably, that the men chosen for the honors of these positions were to be selected wholly on account of their prominence, their popularity, their acquaintance with the people of their States, and—more than all else—on account of their good looks.

It is needless to say, perhaps, that the inaugural committee chiefs did not put good looks among the essentials when they asked the Senators to name these aides. Nevertheless, it went forth that none but Beau Brummels need apply. It is pretty well impressed by this time upon the people of the country that those of them who are to come to Washington are to see, at one time and in one place, the forty-six "handsomest gentlemen" that the whole broad continent can produce. The aides, doubtless modest men all, will be of extraordinary poise and self-possession if they can meet the steady and expectant gaze of the multitude unflinchingly.

Intending Washington visitors may as well know that only one in a thousand of them will be able to secure admission to the Capitol on the day of the ceremonies. The Vice-President will take the oath in the Senate chamber at sharp noon in the presence of the incoming and the retiring President, of the Justices of the Supreme Court, of the Cabinet officers, and of the Senate of the United States. The galleries of the Senate chamber will hold only a few hundred people, and the understanding is that only two gallery tickets are allotted to each Senator and Representative. When these have been exhausted all hope for other admissions will be gone.

When the ceremonies in the Senate chamber are ended all the officials of government will march in procession to the east portico, where many seats have been provided, but not one-hundredth enough to provide for those who wish to sit near Mr. Taft when he makes his inaugural address.

TO-NIGHT'S FREE LECTURES.

Schedule of Addresses Arranged by the Board of Education.

Following is the schedule of free lectures to be given this evening under school auspices:

De Witt Clinton High School, Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue, "How the People Live in Congoland," De Witt C. Snyder.

Public School No. 5, One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Edgecombe Avenue, "The Deserts and Mountains of Bolivia," Isaiah Bowman.

Public School No. 33, No. 418 West Twenty-eighth Street, "Care of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat," Dr. Charles Graef.

Public School No. 46, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, "The Earth and Man," William T. Elsing.

Public School No. 51, West Forty-fourth Street, near Tenth Avenue, "The Children's Court," Ernest K. Coulter.

Public School No. 62, Hester and Essex Streets, "The Prevention of Tuberculosis," Dr. S. Adolphus Knopf.

Public School No. 64, Tenth Street, east of Avenue B, "William the Silent," the Hon. George J. Corey.

Public School No. 119, One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, near Eighth Avenue, "The Era of Transition in Party Development," Miss Jennie M. Davis.

Public School No. 135, First Avenue and Fifty-first Street, "What Vaccination Has Accomplished," Dr. Charles McDowell.

Public School No. 159, No. 241 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, "King Lear," Gustave Hartman.

Public School No. 170, One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Fifth Avenue, "Porto Rico," Samuel W. Eckman.

Institute Hall, No. 218 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, "Newfoundland," Joseph M. Vincent.

St. Luke's Hall, Hudson and Grove Streets, "The Historic Mediterranean," Dr. Lewis Gaston Leary.

Morris High School, Boston Road and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, "Musical Authorities," Dr. Henry G. Hanchett.

Public School No. 12, Overing Street, Westchester, "Lohengrin," Miss Pearl C. Wilson.

Public School No. 16, Matilda Street, Wakefield, "The Evolution of the Locomotive," George L. Fowler.

Public School No. 27, St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, "Macbeth," Miss Catherine Collins.

LOCAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The new municipal lodging house of the Charities Department, No. 432 East Twenty-fifth Street will be formally opened on Monday, February 15, from 4 to 6 P. M.

Prof. George Edward Woodberry of Columbia will address the Comparative Literature Society on "The Madness of Poets" at the Plaza this evening at 8:30 o'clock.

The fourth regular meeting of the Patria Club for this season will be held at the Hotel Savoy on Saturday evening at 8:30 o'clock. Alfred W. Martin will speak on "Historic Ideals—Illustrated."

The second of the series of lectures on "Indirect Moral Instruction" will be given at 4:15 P. M. to-day in the Ethical Culture School, by Dr. Henry Kelly. The subject is "Ethical Values in Science Teaching." These lectures are open to the public.

A gala performance for the benefit of the Society for Italian Immigrants and the Italian Benevolent Institute will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on Saturday. "Aida" will be presented with the full cast, including Caruso, Destinn, and Homer.

The Entertainment Club's thirty-third reception will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria this evening at 8:30. The guests of honor will be Charles Burnham, president of the Association of Theatre Managers of Greater New York, Oscar Hammerstein, and Marc Klaw. The subject will be "The Theatre and Society."

At Teachers College, Department of Music, a presentation of Brahms's musical setting of Tieck's poem "Die Schöne Magelone" will be given by Miss Anna O. Lockwood, at the piano, Adrian Freni, and Mrs. Harriet L. Seymour, in Milbank Chapel, this evening, at 8:30. No tickets of admission are required.

The New York Academy of Sciences will hold exercises commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Charles Darwin and the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of "The Origin of Species," at the Museum of Natural History, Central Park West and Seventy-seventh Street, to-morrow at 3 o'clock P. M.

A lecture with special reference to the exhibition of contemporaneous German art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art will be delivered by Dr. Ernst Richard, lecturer on the History of German civilization at Columbia, on "The German Conception of Art," in Room No. 305, Schermerhorn Hall, on Monday, February 15, at 8:15 P. M.

A series of nine lectures on "Charles Darwin and His Influence on Science" will be opened by Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, in Room 309 Havemeyer Hall, Columbia University, to-morrow morning at 11:10 o'clock, when he will speak on "Darwin's Life and Work." The remaining lectures will be given at 4:10 P. M. on succeeding Fridays.

The Public Education Association will hold a conference at the rooms of the Women's Municipal League, No. 19 East Twenty-sixth Street, on Tuesday, February 16, at eight o'clock. Miss Florence M. Marshall, supervisor of industrial education for girls in Massachusetts, will speak on the "Vocational Training of Girls in the Public Schools."

The Cooper Union Alumni will hold their annual dinner at Park Avenue Hotel to-morrow evening, the 118th anniversary of the birth of Peter Cooper, and the fiftieth year of Cooper Union. The speakers will be, John P. Leo, president of the alumni; Prof. J. C. Monoghan, John E. Parsons, Andrew Carnegie, Prof. Charles R. Richards, Prof. Robert Spice, and Frederick C. Diehlman.

"The Art of Selling" is the subject of a course to be given at the Evening High School for Women, at Forty-first Street and Third Avenue. There will be addresses by leading merchants, and the general object is to make good saleswomen for stores. The first address will be given to-night at 8:30 o'clock by P. P. Lynn, general manager for John Wanamaker. Other addresses will be: February 18, B. J. Greenhut of Greenhut & Co.; March 4, J. R. Butler, vice-president Simpson, Crawford & Co. and the Fourteenth Street Store; March 18, P. A. Conne, treasurer Saks & Co., and April 1, F. D. Leach, assistant manager R. H. Macy.

—The largest lump of anthracite coal ever mined was recently taken from a mine in the Panther Creek Valley of Pennsylvania. It weighs seven tons, and will be placed in a museum, either in Philadelphia or Boston.

LINCOLN'S OWN LIBRARY

FIFTEEN OF PRESIDENT'S BOOKS OWNED BY MAJOR LAMBERT.

Pride of Early Proprietorship Indicated By the Inscription in the Dictionary—A Notable Collection of Biographies, and Portraits—A "Life" in Dime Novel Form.

Probably no privately owned collection of Lincoln literature and pictures is so extensive as that of Major William H. Lambert of Germantown, Philadelphia. In almost every room of Major Lambert's home are evidences of his assiduity in gathering things pertaining to the martyred President. But it is in the library, a fireproof compartment, with cases, doors, and window blinds of steel, that the greatest treasures are kept.

Since Lincoln entered public life, more than a half-century ago, about 1,100 books have been printed about him. Of these, 1,000 are in Major Lambert's library, a far greater number of books than Lincoln himself ever owned. Major Lambert has made a special effort to trace the books which Lincoln did have in his personal library in Springfield, and he has succeeded in obtaining about fifteen of them, most of them bearing Lincoln's autograph.

A copy of Webster's Dictionary was probably one of Lincoln's earliest acquisitions after he had been admitted to the bar, and the inscription which he wrote upon the flyleaf attests his youthful inclination to appropriate all the honors he might rightfully claim. It reads "A. Lincoln, Esq., Attorney and Counsellor-at-law."

There are also several of Lincoln's law-books in the collection, and a copy of Hallam's "Middle Ages," which a relative had given to him; a copy of a Dictionary of Congress of 1859, containing the first printed biography of Lincoln, and bearing Lincoln's autograph, and several volumes in which Lincoln wrote inscriptions upon presenting them to friends.

Major Lambert owns the original copy of what is known as "Lincoln's Own Book," of which a facsimile has been published in recent years. In 1858 a Republican candidate for the Legislature in Illinois, who was somewhat embarrassed by Lincoln's attitude upon the slavery question, appealed to him to explain his position relative to the freeing of slaves. In response, Lincoln made a selection of clippings from newspaper reports of his speeches, and pasted these in a small note book, interspersing them with notes in his own handwriting, and adding a letter summing up his line of argument.

A DIME NOVEL BIOGRAPHY.

A large book case is filled with the various biographies of Lincoln, every published biography being included. The most elaborate, of course, is the ten-volume work by Nicolay and Hay, while the smallest is a book of 120 pages, three by four and a half inches in size, which Reuben Vose published in New York in 1860, and which is now extremely rare. There is also a copy of the rare Chicago edition of John L. Scripps's Life of Lincoln. This was published simultaneously in Chicago and New York in 1860, and was widely circulated during the campaign. Nearly all other copies of the Chicago edition were destroyed in the great Chicago fire.

Some unusual biographical attempts are found in the collection. One of the most startling is a life of Lincoln in the form of a dime novel, issued in 1884. There are also biographies in French, Spanish, German, Dutch, Italian, Swedish, Russian, Japanese, and Hawaiian, and a large shelf full of biographies for children.

What is believed to have been the first "life" of Lincoln in book form is the "Wigwam Edition," issued in New York in 1860, by Rudd & Carlton. On May 18, 1860, when the newspapers of New York city published information of Lincoln's nomination for President, advertisements of five biographies of Lincoln also appeared, and the "Wigwam Edition" is believed to have been the first that was placed on the market. Major Lambert has an excellently preserved copy of this work.

The Germantown collection also includes hundreds of pamphlets issued during Lincoln's two campaigns for the Presidency. All of them have been substantially bound to insure their preservation. The scurrility of some of these publications reads strangely to-day. One pamphlet, entitled "The Only Authentic Life of Abraham Lincoln, Alias Old Abe," issued in 1864, is full of grotesque pictures, some of which appear to be prototypes of the newspaper cartoon of later years. Others are entitled "The Royal Ape—A Play," "Lincolniana, or the Humors of Uncle Abe, the Second Joe Miller," "Abraham Africanus I, His Secret Life and the Mysteries of the White House," and "Abram, the Illinois Ape."

A remarkable publication, which was issued in the South at the time of the war, is called "Liquor and Lincoln," and it seeks to show that "it would be better to bow the neck to Lincoln's yoke than to make ourselves the willing slaves of grovelling passions and depraved appetites."

AN AUTHENTIC PLAY-BILL.

The assassination of Lincoln produced a great mass of literature, mostly in pamphlet form, and nearly everything of that description is in Major Lambert's library. Relative to his copy of the play-bill that was distributed in Ford's Theatre, Washington, on the night of April 14, 1865, when Lincoln was shot, Major Lambert says:

"This is one of the few remaining copies of the play-bill whose authenticity is attested by certificates from the printer and the compositor who produced it. There was a great demand for these play-bills after Lincoln's death, and to supply this demand the printers ran off thousands of copies from the standing forms and sold them as souvenirs. To make them appear genuine a line was added stating that 'President Lincoln is expected to witness the play this evening.' This line, as may be seen from my copy, did not appear on the original bill.

"I frequently receive letters from persons who want to sell me the very playbill that Lincoln held in his hands when he was shot, but despite the fact that it is so numerous I have not yet bought it."

Copies of memorial proceedings and eulogies make up another large part of the collection, among them being about 600 sermons on the death of Lincoln.

Of the Lincoln manuscripts in the collection one of the most interesting from a historical standpoint is a draft of a bill which the President prepared in 1861 for the gradual emancipation of slaves in Delaware. Lincoln particularly desired that a test of gradual emancipation be made in the border States, believing that would be cheaper and would excite less opposition than a sudden and immediate freeing of the slaves throughout the South. In accordance with the suggestions of his draft, a bill was introduced in the Delaware Legislature, but it failed of passage. On two occasions Lincoln also suggested similar legislation to Congress.

A FLAG AND TWO POEMS.

Major Lambert also has the original manuscript of the speech which Lincoln made at the opening of the Sanitary Fair in Baltimore in 1864. On the wall hang framed autograph copies of Walt Whitman's "O Captain, My Captain!" and of the last stanza of James Russell Lowell's "Commemoration Ode," each being signed by the author. A flag which was carried in the campaign of 1860 and which bears the printed name "Abram Lincoln" is draped over the frames containing the poems. The original manuscript of Walt Whitman's lecture on Lincoln, which was first delivered in 1879, is another feature of the collection.

Several hundred Lincoln portraits and dozens of statuary and busts adorn the Lambert home. There is a reproduction of Carpenter's large painting, which hangs in the Union League Club. The artist himself made the duplicate for Major Lambert. It is painted in oil, but as it is done in black and white it resembles a crayon sketch. In another room is a copy of Littlefield's portrait, the largest steel plate portrait of Lincoln in existence, measuring about four by three feet. Further on is a portrait from a photograph by Brady, which was enlarged for the Philadelphia centennial in 1876. This is probably the most familiar portrait of Lincoln in existence, it having been used on the one-cent stamps and the $1 notes.

Major Lambert owns two original ambrotypes and one daguerreotype of Lincoln, and two life masks, one made by Volk in 1860 and the other by Clark Mills in 1865, together with bronze casts, of both of Lincoln's hands, made by Volk.

A fire caused considerable havoc in the Lambert collection in June, 1906, and a bookcase and a table that had been in Lincoln's law office in Springfield were destroyed, while many of the books were badly damaged. That experience induced Major Lambert to have a fireproof library built. Among the relics that were saved from the fire were a chair which had been part of the furniture in the Springfield office, and an inkstand which was used by Lincoln when he wrote the speech containing the much-quoted phrase, "A house divided against itself cannot stand."

LINCOLN SCHOOL FOR NEGROES.

Friends of New Mount Tabor Institution Wish It to Be Remembered.

Recent agitation for the foundation of a trade school in the vicinity of New York for negro boys has called forth a statement by Horace O. Miller, that there has already been just such an institution incorporated.

"Those who have advocated a Lincoln memorial of this sort so vigorously," said Mr. Miller to-day, "are evidently in ignorance of the Mount Tabor Industrial School. Correctly speaking, it does not exist yet, but all we want is a little of this enthusiasm turned into money to make a beginning, and we will then show the city, State, and nation a model school that cannot be surpassed by anything in any other community.

"A board of directors for the Mount Tabor School has been organized, of which William S. Bennet of No. 60 Wall Street, Representative in Congress from the Seventeenth New York District, is president. The school has been incorporated under the laws of the State, and has a limited charter given by the regents of the State. It has a school farm of 100 acres at Manorville, Long Island. Near the centre of the island, on the main, or Greenport, division of the Long Island Railroad, it is only six miles from the Wading River Experimental Station No. 1, and on the direct route to the Medford Experimental Station No. 2.

"These experimental stations have not only become successful agricultural enterprises, but are also renowned for setting forth the excellency of Long Island soil for all kinds of agricultural industries.

"An agricultural and industrial farm school at this point would find ideal surroundings in every way. Local markets and city markets are within reasonable distance. Here, too, could be established a school settlement which might offer excellent opportunity for negro families wishing to spend a portion of their summers in the country near New York. Here, also, might be maintained an ideal fresh-air home. Seventy-odd children were entertained at the school-farm last summer. These were sent to us in charge of the Rev. Dr. John Bancroft Devins. A much larger number could be taken next summer.

"Possibilities for an industrial and agricultural school at Manorville are almost limitless. There are sufficient buildings on the ground already to accommodate thirty or thirty-five pupils and their teachers. The school could teach carpentry, masonry, brick-laying, shoe-making, harness-making, blacksmithing, market-gardening, fruit-growing, and poultry-raising.

"The friends of Lincoln, the great emancipator, have a great opportunity to establish and maintain a worthy memorial in this school for the colored youth, and a sum sufficient to carry on such a school ought to be found within this great city during this anniversary period.

"Information concerning the school may be had by addressing the president of the board of directors, William S. Bennet, No. 60 Wall Street, New York city."

DUTY ON CAVIAR DOUBTFUL.

Appraisers to Decide Whether Delicacy Is Fish or Eggs.

CHICAGO, February 11.—Government appraisers are to be responsible for the interpretation of the meaning of caviar—whether it is fish or eggs. If appraisers of the New York board decide that caviar should be considered eggs, a duty of 3¾ cents a pound will be exacted. Importers of the delicacy are trying to impress upon the appraisers that caviar ought to come under fish "not specifically provided for" in the tariff laws.

The matter of determining the true status of caviar recently developed from an importation of a consignment from the Caspian Sea. The New York board exacted a duty of 3¾ cents a pound in casks and 30 per cent. in tins. The importers insist that under a certain paragraph caviar was entitled to free entry. The paragraph in question, however, contains the proviso that if the fish eggs or roe are "preserved" they are subject to duty. The importers hold that caviar cannot be called "preserved" as the law looks at the word.

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On the 12th of February, 1909, the dies of the medal are to be cancelled and then deposited in the collection of the American Numismatic Society. After that date no more copies of the medal or of the book containing the medal can be produced.

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Publications | Publications

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Read Mr. Percy MacKaye's fine
Lincoln Centenary Ode
As delivered on Sunday last before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, this ode was felt to be worthy of its inspiration. Its subject demands both simple sincerity and the noblest dignity, and the poet was not unequal to the subtle call. The book is a fitting tribute to Lincoln's character which none who honor him should miss. *Cloth, decorated cover, 75 cents net; by mail, 80 cents*

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E. P. DUTTON COMPANY, 31 West 23d Street, NEW YORK

The Evening Post.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1909.

LINCOLN CENTENARY SUPPLEMENT

POEMS LINCOLN INSPIRED

NO OTHER AMERICAN HAS HAD SO MANY WRITTEN ABOUT HIM.

The Best of These Have to Do with the Martyrdom of the War President—Lowell's Commemoration Ode—The Contribution of Punch—Verses by Lincoln Himself on "Memory."

No public man in this country has inspired so much poetry as Abraham Lincoln. Washington might have done so, had the society possessed more poets in his day but even that is open to doubt, as the foodder of poetry were burst open in Lincoln's case by his untimely end. Practically all the great verses about Lincoln celebrate the mystery of a bereaved people. "O Captain, My Captain," of Walt Whitman, is best known, and the verses to Lincoln in James Russell Lowell's commemoration Ode, the most edifice and true, perhaps. The remarkable tribute which appeared in *Punch*, was by which will never die.

Just now another tribute in the hospitals, in understanding of the pity of death as was a year ago. This print appeared in his poem in from the heart:

If I am Captain and Death trip is dead, his weakness every rank, the pine we ply is sun,

O heart, the lady I lost, the people all long,

Here your the steady hurt, the must grim Death!

Heart broken, the lady I lost,

In bleeding drops of red,

Are on the deck as Captain lies,

Fallen cold and dead.

But my Captain does not feel the lady lost

Or for you the flag is flung—for you the bugle trills;

Rosebuds and laurel wreaths—for you shores crowding;

For you, O, the swaying mass, their eager faces turning;

Captain! dear father!

This arm beneath your head!

It is some dream that on the deck

You've fallen cold and dead.

My Captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still,

My father feels my arm, he has no pulse nor will,

The ship is anchored safe and broad, its voyage closed and done,

From fearful trip the victor ship comes in with object won;

Exult, O shores, and ring O bells!

But I, with mournful tread,

Walk the deck my Captain lies,

Fallen cold and dead.

In his longer poem, "When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd," Lincoln is less the soldiers than Death, but the poem is nevertheless a tribute, and a wonderfully beautiful tribute.

When lilacs last in the dooryard bloom'd,
And the great star early drooped in the western sky in the night,
I mourn'd, and yet shall mourn with ever-returning spring.
Everything spring, infinite alone to you you being,
Lilac blooming perennial and drooping star in the west,
And thought of him I love.

O powerful western fallen star!
O shades of night—O the moon, mourn'd alone!
O great star disappeared—O the black night that covers me,
O cruel hands hold me powerless—O helpless soul of me!
O harsh surrounding cloud that will not free my soul!

Over the breast of the spring, the land, amid cities,
Amid men and through all words, where lonely the wide prairies I have passed, amongst the gray cities,
Amid the green fields both side of the farm, amidst the growing crops,
Passing the farms, the farmers, every grain from the farmers' fields, the farmers' fields spotted,
Passing the apple-orchards, passing the orchards, the orchards,
Carrying a corpse to where it shall rest in the green grave,
Night and the funeral procession.

Lincoln's life was written for a novelist which was held in the summer of 1861 in memory of the death of Harvard who had lost their lives in the war. The Blue Ridge forming in Lincoln were not in it when it was read, but they got the point just here. Lowell, says in the metrical President a man who knows reading Nature "her old-world notable ambie who there."

And, showing a reverence from the heart of the unknowing West,
Lincoln, the President, stood a hero now.

The lines are too familiar to need quotation at length, but the exquisitely simple closes will ever have meaning:

So have we to him his dear,
Lincoln, the President,
Will go down to the ages with soldiers,
Till the sole years shall be ended,
Some regiment, with its banner and drum,
Marching our judgment for the hour,
But not before the last man shall forget
Lincoln, the President, who died for America.

The poem long commonly attributed to Tom Taylor, and now known to have been written by him, is, perhaps, the very apt reputation for the great humorous and caricature of Lincoln, which appeared in *Punch* up to the time of the assassination. It was:

You for a wealth to southern Lincoln's life!
Who with sharp wit and sharper tongue
Sued for the self-conquered British sword,
His tools of sharpness, his weapons, twisting lock,
His gaze, pointed lock, his sarcasm, twisting lock,
His dark smile, his hearing ill at ease,
His lack of all we prize as dignity
Of power or will to assist, or act to please;
Yet, whose sense he could not, yet he found his jest,
Judging and slay, as though his way
Lincoln, to hold prize in paragraph,
Of Lincoln's popularity, the Lincoln
Beside this organ, that bears the sight-signed
The stars and stripes to hold to rear name
Between the sentences at his head and feet.
Well, secrets power, to have room for jest
Yes, he had first to strange see from my source,
To Satan my secrets, and centuries ago
To make, for sure right idea of gateway pen,
Till old sighter, a interface king of gone,
Lincoln, sensible, his temper gone by blown,
How humble, yet how hopeful he could be;
How in good humor under the ill-bred jest
No better in sorrow, nor more for joy,
Lincoln, the President, Lincoln, the man.
He went about his work—work work as he
Lived, work work as he lived and was loved—
As one who knows, where there's a task to do,
Man's work, God's work, and the doing must be done,
Lincoln, the President, Lincoln, the man.

Lincoln's strength will with the broken grove
That God makes immeasurably to work his will,
If but that will we can arrive to learn,
Nor temper with the weights of good and ill
So he work yet, O Lincoln, on his side
That he felt what was Liberty's and Rights,
As he pressed on the Nation's side
His warfare with rude Nature's towering
Lincoln, the President.

The reviewer's dread, the reviewer well,
Lincoln, the President, Lincoln, the man.
Lincoln, the President, Lincoln, the man.

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The reviewer's dread, the reviewer well,
Lincoln, the President, Lincoln, the man.
Lincoln, the President, Lincoln, the man.

The rapid that obtrusive the business's tell,
Lincoln, the President, Lincoln, the man.

The undersigned Sullivan, and the preparing
Lincoln, the President, Lincoln, the man.
Lincoln, the President, Lincoln, the man.

Enough sublime, but such verse hangs pretty near home, if but their counsels are of right and wrong.

So we grow up, a dullard work to do,
And dare to do it, for the sake of your prayer
Ill fate, Ill feeling, Ill report, Ill disaster
And then to feel the heart of the people back
The tocsin to rebuke, the chase to praise,
Lincoln, the President, Lincoln, the man.

The world of money every upon the life,
Lincoln, the President, Lincoln, the man.
When this site wanderer brought with stripes
Lincoln, the President, Lincoln, the man.

The Old World and the New, from sea to sea,
Lincoln, the President, Lincoln, the man.
Seen truth, as stagged what it at best feel high!
Feel life, to be, and to be, and to be, and to be
A dust second! Hardes have been struck before
Lincoln, the President, Lincoln, the man.
Lincoln, the President, Lincoln, the man.

MANY LINCOLN MEMORIALS

NATION WILL PAY IMPRESSIVE TRIBUTE AT BIRTHPLACE.

President and Distinguished Group of Citizens to Visit Hodgenville To-Morrow—Exercises on the Historic Cottage Disturbed by Question of the Government Memorial.

In to-morrow's exercises and ceremonies in memory of Abraham Lincoln, country and community in the United States will have a new story added to the collection of stories of some prominent Hoosiers, and in Kentucky the State which claims the war President as "mine." Prominent men and members of his Cabinet and a distinguished group of citizens will be the occasions of what may become a new pilgrimage to the premises in the hill of Gettysburg or the author's Capitol.

The Lincoln Farm Association is undoubtedly the greatest supposition of popular sentiment, not confined to the people of the United States. The land on which the Lincoln family established its cabin is a thing in the pioneer days was purchased by small subscriptions, the cabin under which the universal President was born was purchased and moved to the adjacent alley; the farm is being made into a beautiful park, and to-morrow the little town of Hodgenville will be the centre of attention for one day, a patriotic citizen. There Mr. Roosevelt will be the first scene of the classic structure which is to shield the log cabin for all time. There, also, will speak Mr. Lodge, R. Wright, the secretary of war, Gen. James Grant Wilson, Gov. Wilson of Kentucky, Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop Delaney of Mississippi and Archbishop Ph of Mississippi.

Hodgenville is practically the centre of Kentucky and geographically the centre of the nation. It is a place of memories of the honor and fame of her great son. Kentucky is also to erect a monument, and she shall will go up in the coordinate square of this quite little country village. It will be unveiled on Memorial Day, May 30.

Months before the Lincoln centenary several different groups of Lincoln admirers started movements for the erection of a permanent memorial. Understanding, perhaps, there various groups could not or did not try to come to an agreement on a plan. Consequently, there to-day are a multitude of plans and projects for a Lincoln museum, some public and some private; some authorized by Congress and purely local. The given space in each scheme now before the people of the country would require more room than is available in so many paragraphs.

RIVAL PLANS IN CONGRESS

A number, however, have been pushed so well by their promoters that they are now whole chronicles, and in Congress the claims of the rivals have worked up an intense feeling over the affair in the different phase. The memorials suggested for permanent support are two, and one is provided for in a bill now before Congress from the Lincoln Memorial Association, backing the Union Station; another, a highway from Washington to Gettysburg, and the third a monument with proper landscape surroundings for the development of the great general park scheme that is to make the national capital one of the handsomest cities in the world.

President Roosevelt has committed himself to the order of the American Institute of Architects, which advocates the Newbold bill for the Lincoln park monument in accordance with the Park Commission's recommendation, the placing of the statue of place for a national memorial at Washington, before the Institute of Fine Arts and Letters in the University Club in Washington, last Friday, Glenn Brown, president of the Institute of Architects, said:

A memorial to Abraham Lincoln appeals strongly to our imagination, as we are in expressing in form and proportion our appreciation for the simple, kindly man and, likewise, of the statesman.

It should be placed within ample grounds to give it individuality. It should have a site second in importance only to the city plan. It should have beautiful natural surroundings to emphasize its attractiveness. It should embody the best skill and talent of our national architects. The design should be so simple as to be, the beautiful in its character, as refined in its nature, as dignified in its bearing, as pure as his thoughts, and as noble and great as his life work.

"Three bills are before Congress for a Lincoln Memorial. Newbold bill, for a structure on the ground adjoining the Lincoln Memorial, the bill for a highway from Washington to Gettysburg, and the Newlands bill for a memorial in accordance with the Park Commission's recommendation.

MCALL BILL CRITICISED

"The McCall bill offers no definite design or site. The Memorial is to be somewhere and of some form as an irregular thoroughfare. Among the schemes favorably under consideration is a portrait statue facing the plaza of the Union Station, in the centre of which is the Lincoln Memorial Plaza. This the memorial is Lincoln's image a part of the statue, a vestibule guiding to the greater memorial. A jewelled gem in the station site would dwarf the barrier, tower, and complicate public ways on sacred ground and the hurry and bustle of the station, the noise and dust of the electric cars, the feet of the motor horn, the hitching posts of the cab, overlaying so peaceful conditions under which to view with perspective and pleasure the monument of our greatest men. The authors of this bill probably will not accept our suggestions, as they are striving hard to get a design that will receive their approval. The location on the station site precludes the attainment of this end. The site is neither of sufficient size, nor in proper form for supporting landscape. It is overshadowed by large dominating buildings and is not one of the important focal points on the city's plan. When Secretary Root said to approving the site selected by the Park Commission in convening the monuments or buildings should be near the immediate.

Another form of a memorial to Lincoln is presented in the Lincoln bill, which calls for a highway for fast cars from Washington to Gettysburg—an imposing line when first presented, but upon further thought it does not seem worthy of serious consideration.

Senator Newlands introduced a bill for the Lincoln memorial in accordance with the Park Commission plan. This bill gives the local site and form of memorial. To the artist, it appeals because of its beauty and finish, because it is a focal point of interest, because of its harmonious relation to the city plan, its orderly relation to the Capitol and the Washington Monument. It commends itself to us as independent of and still equal in importance to the Capitol and Washington Monument, as a gem of great charm, perfect in its character, design and proportion, as opportunity for the most simple and refined sculpture, as a place for thoughtful life and supporting fortitude the illustrious life and service of the President and the accomplishments of the Nation. Its location is the proper pedestal of the landscape, providing a setting for the statue and monument, as proposed, as indicated in the Park Commission's report. The site is surrounded by a fitting and appropriate environment. Its relation to the Capitol and Washington Monument is three square—the shifty of the men who proposed it. It is the site for a national memorial, and the results attained by the Park Commission.

"The site selected by the Park Commission embraces a site of sufficient size, and form to support a monument and to give the proper setting for the monument and the treatment of its surroundings. The site is sufficient in size, on the site is equal $18,000, and possibly double that sum, for several years, when the plaza is the structure. The fact that the best site is not available is no reason to the common sense of our people. The Commission's report, the Park Commission's site endorse the monument's inability to the Commission's site, the city development, designing the highest practical and artistic results.

QUESTIONS AT ISSUE

"Now that the issue is squarely before the public, which will they have? A memorial to Lincoln, a monument to the Nation and a background for another Washington? Shall we place the Lincoln with and be out of harmony with its surroundings, or shall we place the well-ordered and arranged location, a memorial but expressive of the Nation's life and service? Will they have a triumphal arch unnecessarily obstructive, vistas, viaducts, and approaches to compensate the noble site and monument? Shall we place the Lincoln where it will be one of the most conspicuous and beautiful objects in the city designed to typify his simple, dignified and great life?

The citizens of Maryland and others who are opposed to the movement to have the monument lay out a Lincoln Memorial Highway from Washington to Gettysburg, have long progress that the thoroughfare be built from Washington to Gettysburg and from those to Gettysburg, in a memorandum of the Lincoln Memorial Association.

It is well known that the collection of the Lincoln Memorial Association, the Lincoln Memorial Bridge, which crosses the numbers section of the Lincoln Memorial Bridge, which crosses the Potomac River, the Lincoln Memorial of the Army of the Potomac was to be the Lincoln Memorial Bridge, the memorial for the boulevard, by way of Washington, Gettysburg, Lincoln, Lincoln, Lincoln

TWO DAYS IN OUR HISTORY

THE JOY OF PEACE AND GRIEF OVER LINCOLN'S DEATH.

April 10, 1865, and April 16, 1865, in Milwaukee, Recalled by a Witness of that City's Celebration After Surrender of Lee and Mourning After President's Assassination.

(Copyright, by C. T. Wilmore, 1907.)

In my memory I often live again that memorable day in American history, April 10, 1865, when the people of the North were crazy with joy and happiness over the news of Lee's surrender. When, in the morning, it spread over the country there were enacted such scenes of rejoicing and jubilation, to every city and town and hamlet in the North, as the world had rarely, if ever, seen before.

It was seven o'clock in the morning when I received the news to my place of business on East Water Street. It seemed almost providentially all of the shutters in the place were down. Then not everybody could afford a daily newspaper at twenty-five cents for six days' subscription. It was its ignorance, of which had happened to the night.

As I turned the corner into East Water Street I looked up the establishment and down were being opened, and men were busy decorating the buildings with flags and with red, white, and blue bunting. Here, there, and yonder groups of men were seizing each other's hands, embracing, and shouting each other hysterically. Everything had taken on the color of bunting, the tints of others so fast as possible. They adopted, they wept, they yelled and shouted on the top of their voices.

"Hurrah! Peace! Peace! Lee surrendered!"

In the light of the news had come that Lee had surrendered, and now was concerned one of those scenes which no pen is powerful enough to describe—an scene which as our memory never before nor since has witnessed. When the news came at about two or three o'clock, there were spontaneous bursts of joy, and men and women throughout the country; but they were this time of a more or less subdued character, the wondering of a battery compared to the demonstration of jubilation.

BUSINESS PORGOTTEN.

The in my memory of the day. By this time the business seemed to be forgotten, and everyone in satisfied, employees and employers, men, women, and children, the thought of business is forgotten, and as far as I did see the shutters are one door open, men of people, shouting, cooing on streets, or singing, hilarious, with the Star Spangled Banner and other national airs. Everybody seemed to be going to pour forth their feelings in some way or other.

Now, there a man on horseback, astride on a long cornfield. Another has had his horse, with which he is quieting a frenzied horse. Then comes the large wagon of the express companies and the drivers of the wholesale houses, all with flags, blue and large, singing, shouting, waving the horse, swinging hats and caps, and so forth. If somewhat discordant, the spirit of jubilation and thanksgiving. And

Eighteen years later my American nation, again stands at the bier of a murdered President. Lincoln, the President, lies in weeks of anxiety for the death of Garfield. Lincoln, the President, lies in weeks of anxiety after five days of rejoicing and jubilation. Garfield, the President, lies in weeks of intensifying the grief and the mourning.

"I have a clear presentiment that God will not let this work of the hand of an assassin. But as the Lord in His wisdom, has ordained it, I pray and pretend not to him, shortly before the Lord's Day, I had a dream which I feel that he would not be allowed to live. I dreamed that I was in a place I did not see the fruits of my labor. But as God will, I am willing to do it. I have gone of Hope, so will I not murmur if I die for my country. I feel that I am in the hand of God. I trust He will bear me."

Lincoln's last words were the lips of Abraham Lincoln, according to the book of Rev. Dr. Gurley, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington to warn the President against assassination.

Lincoln's last words were the lips of Garfield, who do not believe that there are civilized people who do not believe that God is in the world, and who do not believe that God is in the world, and who do not believe that God is in the world, and

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, The Evening Post FEBRUARY 11, 1909.

AN EARLIER "A. LINCOLN"

RESEMBLED THE GREAT PRESIDENT IN MANY RESPECTS

Was a Legislator in Pennsylvania in the 1780's—He, Also, Was Abraham—Met George Washington—Had Potential Greatness Which Developed Fully in His Relative.

So great was the career of President Abraham Lincoln that most people are satisfied to know about his life without going into his antecedents.

The Lincolns came from England, and settled first in Massachusetts. From here some of them migrated, part going to New Jersey, where the way was still wilderness, and part to Berks County, Pennsylvania, where in the midst of the Pennsylvania Dutch they helped form an English settlement, with the Quaker for their religion. Through the influence of that great pioneer, Daniel Boone, some of this branch moved on by the well-traveled way of the Shenandoah Valley to the back regions of Virginia. From Virginia the woodmen early blazed the trail to "Kentuck," where it, most Thomas Lincoln, the President's father, He later moved from Kentucky into Indiana, and then into Illinois, and others of the family went even further, into Missouri.

As the family did not all move at one time, traces of them are left in different places. Family plans were always separate and again, here a Montreal, there a Thomas and Abraham. One Abraham of the Berks County branch was of some ability and more than local note. He was highly respected, and a good representative of the hard-headed democracy characteristic of his family antecedents. As he had relatives in these of the greater Abraham, the details of his life are of interest.

His father, Mordecai, settled in the present Exeter township, Berks County, Pa., in 1733, and built there a good stone house, which is still standing. Here this earlier Abraham was born, in 1734, and brought up on the farm. At the age of twenty-six he married Anne Boone, a Quakeress and a cousin of the pioneer Daniel.

BEGINNING OF LEGISLATIVE CAREER.

It was in the fall of 1763 that Lincoln began his legislative career by being elected to the Pennsylvania Assembly. In this assembly were to be found men representing the two political parties of the day—the Constitutionalists and the Republicans—who differed mainly on the question of the Pennsylvania Constitution. This had been established in 1776 and was very popularly stable, and had been copied from the legislature, because of its extreme democracy, unicameral arrangement, and elimination of government. The Constitutionalists, determined in theory, supported it. Lincoln was one of them.

Lincoln's election was on October 4, 1763. The Assembly met in the State House in Philadelphia, a building already noted for the part it had played in the Declaration of Independence and in the meetings of the Continental Congress. In the Assembly Lincoln had as colleagues many of his kinsfolk from all over the state, some of whom were known outside of State lines. Prominent among the Mahlenbergs was there, and was elected Speaker, he later to be in the first United States House of Representatives. The other members of Philadelphia had sent Republican members, many of them leading old family names, as Morris, Rhoads, Grier, Penrose, Ashmead, and Rush. William Maclay was there, later to be a United States Senator, and to record in his diary memoirs contributed to posterity prose. Lincoln found Constitutionalists members from the two counties of Berks and Chester, and from the outlying counties of the north and west with their hardy frontiersman population.

He was a new man, but was put on one of the standing committees, that on Grievances, and he continued to serve on this during his four years in Assembly. Its committee acquired great facility in disposing of grievances, so that but few of them ever reached the floor of the House.

LINCOLN AND WASHINGTON FACE FOR FACE.

There was no doubt as to Lincoln's re-election in the fall of 1764 and he came back to Philadelphia for the fourth session. Assemblymen as before, the Republicans having gained slightly, a very interesting incident, in view of the time-to-be, of this session, occurred early in the session. The war being over, the Continental Congress of which Washington being about to pass through the city, resignedly to the Assembly was appointed to wait on him and present an address. It seems as an afterthought to find Abraham Lincoln addressing George Washington, face to face, in person, but such was actually done, and Washington replied graciously to the delegate's given him.

The Constitution of Delaware had a long time in this Assembly, and Lincoln also began to participate in the debate, for the opening up and sale of the Western lands. The great problem was of the middle of the year was the Loan Office bill. These bills, paper, were issued, and the people decided to respond to and to be satisfied to take in other things—leading paper money issued by banks. It seems as one money advocates had numerous schemes to the next for years to plague the economic difficulties, and the farmers as a class were impressed by them to be less than in later United States history. Lincoln shared the general feeling of a need for more circulating medium and voted with the advocates of the bill on the twenty-eight division.

During this year the Council of Censors, a body almost unique in Pennsylvania, met, drafting and the Republican minority of it proposed amendments to the Constitution, although they did not have the requisite constitutional majority. Nineteen amendments to be heard over the State. The people were aroused by the action of the Council, greatly stirred of liberty. Added to this was the attempt of the Republicans in the last session of Assembly that year to disturb two other matters bitterly associated with Constitutionalist policy—to change the charter of the College of Philadelphia, taken away in 1779 because of its Tory tendencies, and to revise the test laws passed to keep Tories from voting.

The election result in October was a complete vindication of the Democratic Lincoln found himself returned to Assembly with a great majority of Constitutionalists, and opposition to the charter and test laws prohibitions. The Democrats were able to carry all their amendments, and Lincoln, on the more important constitutions, helped in the process.

A MONOPOLISTIC BANK PUNISHED.

The Bank was the remaining subject of the Constitutionalist financial programme, and Lincoln, with the rest of the party, was opposed to it. The Bank of Lincoln day was the Bank of North America, organized in 1781, and chartered with the Continental Congress and Pennsylvania in 1782. It had been obtained by Robert Morris, with Congressional, the finances of the United States, and had been given certain powers and privileges that he could not have conducted the finances of the war successfully without. It it had also helped the State when its resources were at the lowest, and had aided the city and many individuals with loans. The Republicans felt that the Constitutionalists were in power, for they were strong in Philadelphia, and that the Bank was a monopoly. It forbade paper money issues, working political power. It was made its stockholders and directors rich and rich, and Democrats, Ashmead, and Rush, William Maclay was there, Bank of the United States Senator, and to record in his diary memoirs contributed to posterity prose. Lincoln found Constitutionalist members from the two counties of Berks and Chester, and from the outlying counties of the north and west with their hardy frontiersman population.

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"PUNCH, OR THE LONDON CHARIVARI.—MAY 6, 1908."

BRITANNIA SYMPATHISES WITH COLUMBIA.

A famous cartoon from London "Punch" which was accompanied by a poem of reproach for previous harsh cartoons of President Roosevelt. This poem, written by Tom Taylor, is printed, with other poems, in an article on page one of this supplement.

WHERE NANCY HANKS DIED

VISITOR DROPS OFF THE MAIN STAGE AT LINCOLN CITY, IND.

He Recollects that the Grave of Abraham Lincoln's Mother Was Covered by Brambles and Bushes for Years—No Preacher at Her Burial—Memories of a Dismal Home.

"Come with me to the window, and look up the road to that green on the hilltop about half a mile away."

He said to me the ticket agent in the railway station at Lincoln City, in southern Indiana, four years ago. A travel change had detached me for two hours in that train hamlet, leaving no protection a same. The only visible importance the place had was as a railroad junction. It there were more than two hundred or three hundred inhabitants, the fact was not apparent.

Of my interest was aroused when the agent told me that the hilltop was the secret family of Abraham Lincoln called Nancy Hanks, the President's mother. With in that green you will see something worth to see." I was glad to take the agent's four hours, crossed a corn-field, a shortcut, and climbed to the top. The ascent every step, and soon reached the hilltop, where under the scattering trees spread out in obscure neglect an old-time grave yard. The stones were few, and other tipped this way and that or lay flat on the ground. All grew sun, and the inscriptions thereon read.

NANCY HANKS LINCOLN,
MOTHER OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
DIED 1818.
AGED 35 YEARS.

Only a brief while before that date Nancy Lincoln, with her wife, lady daughter Sally, and their son Abraham, had struck out from the old home in Kentucky to make a pioneer's prosperity that ever eluded her, and to find a place for her, with lever much to the insatiable, Abraham, the son, the story of the bereavement that robbed the young family of their mother, in the dismal cabin home. A mysterious, sudden, unexpected death in a family avoided, visited by neighbors, in the summer morning, and among the children was Mrs. Lincoln, dead. Nancy, twelve years old, was the next of place for her husband, was committed to earth without the ceremony of a clergyman. Troubles upon this a Kentucky person was indeed to crime and opposition, belied words above the woman's mother, Sally, the only surviving grandparent, was bold, young Abraham was only about five years old.

OBSCURE FOR SIXTY-ONE YEARS.

The grave on the hilltop was soon abscured by over-crowding brambles and bushes, and there it lay for sixty-one years. Then a newspaper of South Bend, Ind., discovered it, and wrote about it, but, P. E. Studebaker of that city had taken "Colonel" Hogan to see the dismal yard. The destination was made with his personal consent, and the grievance of many people assembled from all parts of the State. Railroad companies reserved special carriage people from that to Lincoln.

Returning to town I saw a small depression which strolled the site of the cabin home, and I was shown a spot of forty feet high. The cabin was of the most primitive kind. For a time it was simply four-log of a four or two sided pappy for the window. With all subsequent improvements it never contributed other than radical comfort to the occupants. There was no partition; and the boy by means of the pioneer rifle the logs ascended carry plans to the loft to repose on a bed of leaves.

Lying before the blasting tears in the fire-place, Abraham Lincoln pored over his first lessons, and there he learned to be delighted such works as "Pilgrim's Progress," "Esop's Fables, a paltry life of Washington, a meagre history of the United States, and a volume of Revised Statutes of Indiana. The contents of every volume he could borrow in that pioneer community he made his own. The Westfaxian book he once carelessly left over a shelf in the cabin, and, though with a speaking tin rifle beat to the rails of the work. To pay the borrow for the loss years Lincoln pulled fodder for him for three months. This occasion is among the events that crowd Walt upon his poverty and the Arcadian life of the coming classmate.

Going to further general pen and heterest job, he copied the most historical passages of the book he read. Every available board and smooth section of stump in the vicinity were pressed into service to carry quotations and comments. The problem that challenged his mind for school with the aid of a charred stick and the back of a wooden fire shovel, in this backwoods fashion and amid such discourses surrounding the sea of Tempus Lincoln and Nancy Hanks pulling struggled up the slope of knowledge.

WASHINGTON, AND BENJAMIN.

"I never went to school more than six months, and I could not tell how long that enough is known to show that the boy exhibiting placed a more part in sitting him for the outside tasks. Little as was the assistance the youth received from teachers, he lived to pronounce one of the greatest short sentiments known to anthology, and to write a letter, letters, speeches, and State papers into a an Olympian table.

While the writer was getting in the stalk into and reflecting on Lincoln's career, particularly before he was from the high school building on the opposite side of the street the inspiring strains of "My Country, 'tis of Thee." Doubtless Lincoln would have blessed this state if he could have had such early ride to freedom and of the freedom within the simple walls of that schoolhouse impression.

The Lincoln were of English origin. A few years after the Mayflower voyage, a company of Puritans left the mother country from western England and settled at Hingham, Massachusetts. Among them was Samuel Lincoln, and the many Bible-reading Puritans of Hingham, Massachusetts, noted their Puritan affiliation. Out of the Hingham settlement, the descendants Lincoln, of Revolutionary fame, three years previously of the Lincoln family, the year of the Day Saints; also one of the Lincoln family, Abraham Lincoln, of Revolutionary fame, three years previously of the Lincoln family, the leader of the President, Abraham Lincoln, the leader of the President, Abraham Lincoln, who were detailed for special duty in the Revolutionary War, and who were detailed for special duty in the Revolutionary War, and who were detailed for special duty in the Revolutionary War, and